

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:59:10 ON 09 SEP 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:59:19 ON 09 SEP 2003

L1 2 S SITU/TI AND BDNA/TI
L2 2 DUP REM L1 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:59:53 ON 09 SEP 2003

L3 2 S L2
L4 28 S SITU AND BDNA
L5 17 DUP REM L4 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>

6 027893

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 17 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999186097 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99186097 PubMed ID: 10086178
 TITLE: Branched DNA signal amplification for direct quantitation
 of nucleic acid sequences in clinical specimens.
 AUTHOR: Nolte F S
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Emory
 University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.
 SOURCE: ADVANCES IN CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, (1998) 33 201-35. Ref: 87
 Journal code: 2985173R. ISSN: 0065-2423.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
 ENTRY MONTH: 199904
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990420
 Last Updated on STN: 19990420
 Entered Medline: 19990407

AB In this chapter I have reviewed the development of **bdNA** as a
 method for quantitation of nucleic acid targets and the application of
 this technology to the study of infectious diseases and cell biology. The
 ability to quantify viral nucleic acids in clinical specimens has led to a
 better understanding of the pathogenesis of chronic viral infections such
 as HIV-1, HCV, and HBV. The information provided by these methods can
 also be important in the management of patients with these infections.
 The prognostic value of a single baseline HIV-1 RNA level rivals that
 surgical staging procedures for cancer, which are among the most
 powerfully predictive tests in medicine (Mellors et al., 1996). These
 methods have been used to assess rapidly the effects of antiviral therapy,
 which has both expedited the development of antiviral drugs and improved
 the management of patients with HIV-1 and HCV infections. **bdNA**
 has several characteristics that distinguish it from the quantitative
 target amplification systems, including better tolerance of target
 sequence variability, more direct measurement of target, simpler sample
 preparation, and less sample-to-sample variation. However, the first- and
 second-generation **bdNA** assays lacked sensitivity compared with
 the target amplifications systems. The changes incorporated into the
 third-generation assays have effectively increased the signal-to-noise
 ratio to such a high level that the analytical sensitivity of system 8
bdNA approaches that of PCR. In theory, **bdNA** can be
 made even more sensitive by increasing both the sample volume and the
 signal-to-noise ratio. Nonspecific hybridization can be further reduced
 by finding more effective blockers for the solid phase or by redesigning
 the amplifier molecule or the solid phase itself. The increased
 sensitivity may create new applications for the technology in filter and
 in *situ* hybridization assays.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:60063 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100060063
TITLE: In **situ** hybridization using the **bdNA**
technology.
AUTHOR(S): Antao, Vincent P. (1); Player, Audrey N.; Kolberg, Janice
A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Bayer Diagnostics, 4560 Horton Street, Emeryville, CA,
94608 USA
SOURCE: Patterson, Bruce K.. Techniques in quantification and
localization of gene expression, (2000) pp. 81-93.
Techniques in quantification and localization of gene
expression. print.
Publisher: Birkhaeuser Boston c/o Springer-Verlag New York,
Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY, 10010, USA.
ISBN: 0-8176-4034-7 (dos).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English